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and his name, in the order of date and of merit, was at the head of the roll of the French Institute. He was elected a member of this Academy in 1874.

#### COUNT PAUL FREDERICK SCLOPIS DE SALERANO.

THIS distinguished statesman was born at Turin in the year 1798, and after a long career of public service ended his life at the mature age of eighty years.

His education had been studiously cared for by his father, and he issued from all the courses prescribed in his natal city with distinguished honors. Neither was it long before he received an appointment in the department of the Minister of the Interior. From this point, his assent was easy to the judicial department, and to the Senate of Piedmont, then constituting the Superior Court of the nation. From this he was advanced to the still higher position of chief of the domestic service, and official counsel of the crown in matters of law. In the year 1837, he was selected as one of the commission to codify the Civil Code of Sardinia; and ten years later he was made President of the highest board of revision in the kingdom.

The events of the great year 1848, which went so far to shake all established forms of government in Europe, only contributed to mark Count Sclopis the more as a prominent statesman. Much against his will, he was compelled to assume the high post of keeper of the seals, as well as minister both of justice and of ecclesiastical affairs. He was likewise made President of a Commission to which was intrusted the duty of supervising the law touching the freedom of the press, his reports upon which have been recognized to this day as the most liberal in Europe. In the general election which followed, he was chosen a deputy from Turin. At this time, he carried through two of the most critical measures of that period. The first was a general amnesty necessary to restore quiet to the elements distracted by so much civil commotion. The second was a not less important provision for securing the liberty of the press. A year or two later, he was called in 1850 to the Senate, and at once elevated to the presidency of that distinguished assembly.

Having passed a great part of his life crowned with so many honors, when the day came that the course of events so far enlarged the territorial limits of the kingdom as to impose on him the necessity of transferring himself to a new capital, Florence, and ultimately at Rome, he could not reconcile himself to leave, in his old age, the place of his birth, and so he respectfully asked leave to retire to private life.

Thus it was that Count Sclopis remained in voluntary retirement at Turin, but it was not to waste his time in idleness. He had always been a voluminous writer, and he still continued his labors. One volume of the "History of Piedmontese Legislation," three volumes on "Italian Legislation," and several disquisitions on the "Political History of Savoy," at once showed the continued activity of his mind as well as the value of his investigations.

Although this decision of Count Sclopis necessarily threw him for a time into private life, it was not in the nature of things that the sovereign could keep him out of his mind altogether. In due course of time, an event occurred of a wholly novel nature in the history of the world. Two great nations which had what they considered as complaints to make of each other, instead of going to war and doing as much reciprocal injury as possible, agreed upon a mode of arriving at a settlement without fighting. This was in the form of a treaty, which provided for the construction of a board of arbitrators, representatives of their respective nations, whose province it should be to consider the arguments presented on their behalf, and to return an award understood to be conclusive on both the contestants. Such was the tribunal composed of representatives selected by the authorities of three entirely neutral nations, who, in conjunction with one from each of the aggrieved parties, should assemble at Geneva to hear and decide upon the merits of the questions as presented to them by their respective servants learned in international law. Such was the tribunal, well known as the arbitration held at Geneva in Switzerland in the year 1872. The three nations solicited to send arbitrators on this occasion were Italy, Brazil, and Switzerland; and they, in conjunction with a similar representative from each side, constituted the board of final appeal.

On behalf of the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereign, not unmindful of the ample qualifications of his ancient adviser, pitched upon Count Sclopis as his representative. And when the time came round for the assembling of the arbitrators at Geneva, and they met in council, there was not a moment's hesitation in selecting that learned and distinguished individual to preside over the deliberations. It is needless to add that he performed that duty with a moderation and a dignity entirely in keeping with the magnitude of the occasion. He had then reached the advanced age of seventy-four, a period when it might fairly be permitted to him to indulge in repose. But such was not his disposition. In addition to numerous works on the history and legislation of Savoy, he has continued his labors steadily down to the

present year. Besides a careful and discriminative eulogy of the distinguished statesman and orator of France, Adolphe Thiers, he lastly carried through the press a learned historical review of the nature and character of the ancient legislative assemblies of Piedmont and Savoy, a thick volume, which had barely reached this country before the news of his decease.

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Since the last Report, the Academy has received an accession of twenty-six new members, as follows: twenty Fellows, Charles R. Cross, George Clarke, Amos E. Dolbear, L. Trouvelot, Arthur Searle, in Class I.; Edward Burgess, Thomas P. James, Francis Minot, James J. Putnam, George C. Shattuck, John C. Warren, in Class II.; C. S. Bradley, Phillips Brooks, John Fiske, O. W. Holmes, Jr., C. G. Loring, John Lowell, J. B. Thayer, John W. White, and Justin Winsor, in Class III.; six Foreign Honorary Members, Hofman in place of Poggendorff, Heer in place of Hoffmeister, Leuckart in place of Ehrenburg, Nägeli in place of Alex. Braun, Steenstrup in place of Von Baer, and Plantamour in place of LeVerrier. On the other hand, by removal from the State, or by resignation, the following Fellows have abandoned their membership: F. H. Hedge, E. R. Hoar, John McCrady, Francis Wharton, and J. D. Whitney. Lastly, the following formerly Resident Fellows have been transferred to the list of Associate Fellows: E. B. Elliot, R. Pumpelly, C. S. Peirce, J. Rodgers. The list of the Academy corrected to May 28, 1878, is hereto added. It includes 185 Fellows, 98 Associate Fellows, and 69 Foreign Honorary Members.